



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

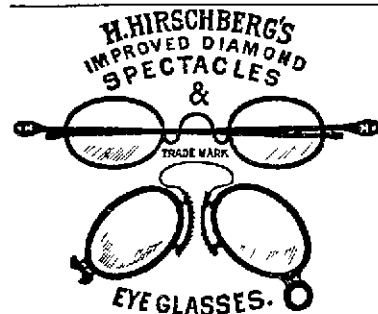
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Instant Relief

The great merit of Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure is its instantaneous action. One does not have to take it a month before one perceives its good effects. A single dose often produces beneficial results, while a bottle will cure the worst cold. When there is chronic difficulty it is best to persevere in taking it until a permanent cure is effected but it is certain to help the very worst cases if persisted in. It is unrivaled in this particular. Every one who has once taken it is satisfied with it, and this is one of its strongest recommendations. In lumbago, a pain in the back, it acts at once, and relieves the sufferer. The sudden change in the summer, caused by the severe storms that set in from the northwest, are greatly provocative of colds that show themselves in colic, diarrhoea, bilious attacks etc. Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure at once relieves the patient and checks the malady. In all cases of this kind it is simply invaluable. No household should be without it, because a dose taken at the beginning of a difficulty will restore tone to the system and enable the stomach to throw off the morbid poison that is irritating it. There is neither morphine, opium, nor any other poison in it so that there is no after effects to overcome; on the contrary the whole digestive and circulatory system is in better shape to resist disease than it was before. A bottle of this great remedy should therefore be kept always at hand. It is invaluable for invalids.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO.,
Peoria, Ill.

For Sale by All Druggists



The well-known Optician of 629 Olive St., [N. E. Cor. 7th & Olive] St. Louis, has appointed Dr. A. J. Stoner, of Decatur, Ill., as agent for his celebrated Diamond Spectacles and Eyeglasses, and also for his Diamond Non-Changeable Spectacles and Eyeglasses. These Glasses are the greatest invention ever made in Spectacles. By a proper construction of the Lens a person purchasing a pair of these Non-Changeable Glasses never has to change these Glasses from the eyes, and every pair purchased are guaranteed, so that if they ever leave the eyes [no matter how rusted or scratched the Lenses are] they will furnish the party with a new pair of Glasses free of charge. He has a full assortment and invites all who wish to satisfy themselves of the great superiority of these Glasses over any and all others now in use, to call and examine the same at his drug store, south side Park.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Notes of People Known Here—The Opening of the Grand T. W. Keene's season opened on Monday night at Norfolk, Va.

Pauline Hall will have her own opera company this winter.

James Powers, the comedian, is at the head of his own company this season. His play will be "A Straight Tip."

The leading man's part in Margaret Mather's plays this season will be taken by a woman.

Patti Ross's company was booked here for an appearance just after Keene, but the star was taken sick and the date was cancelled.

Julia Marlowe will be one of the attractions at the Grand this season, in "Ingomar," probably, as that has not been played here for some time.

The opera house orchestra, under the direction of Prof. Robert Walter, is rehearsing a number of new pieces for the theatre goers' delectation this winter.

Dramatic Mirror
Mr. Dixey is never at a loss for support. Mrs. Dixey seems to be differently situated. Mr. Herne is going to tell us "Why Actors are Idle." Is he able to inform us why some actors exist?

Among the stars in the companies managed by Daniel Frohman are E. H. Sothern, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, Elsie Leslie in "Prince and Pauper." The number of actors in all the companies is above 100.

The number of "jim crow" combinations on the road has increased, rather than diminished, since last season. Manager Baines says he has refused bookings for perhaps 150 shows, all but 25 because they were too poor to allow in the house.

E. H. Sothern, who broke a leg while out boat riding a few weeks ago, is able to get about on crutches. He took part in a rehearsal at New York last week, lying on a lounge most of the time, however. He has a new play for this season.

Fay Templeton is booked for an early appearance here in her new burlesque, "Hopdrik Hudson." An exchange remarks about the new play "And now we shall see that Hendrik, instead of being the gruff old seadog we thought him, was a giddy young thing in pink tights."

"Adonis" Dixey declares that if his wife has sued for divorce he does not know about it. He asserts, positively that there is some mistake, because they are on the best of terms. The bill was filed in New York on Aug. 15th just the same, and Dixey will be compelled to hear more of it.

The Andrews' opera company, the last opera company that played here opened at Sylvan park, Peoria, the week after leaving Decatur, and has had good business all summer. Its engagement has been greatly enjoyed by the Peorians who have had the pleasure of taking all the best comic operas with their best.

Sol Smith Russell, who opened in New York last week in his new play, "A Tale of a Coat," has not been booked for Decatur, and will probably not be here. That will be a great disappointment to our people, who all thought Russell in "A Poor Relation" was one of the very best amusements last season.

Thomas Keene was sick this summer. Now his manager sends out this "Mr. Keene's" chief fault prior to his illness was his tendency to be boastfulness. Since his recovery his style is more subdued and his performances have now an evenness and a smoothness that leaves little to be desired from a most capable critic.

Fay Templeton was in Peoria this summer having a great time. It now turns out that she had to "spout" her diamonds to get home. When she made a raise and sent for the jewels, the customs officers made a fuss about admitting them duty free and Fay had to tell the whole story and make oath to it to get her gems without paying the tax.

"A Tale of a Coat" Sol Smith Russell's new play, is pronounced a great success, and Russell is set down as being as great as the play in his part. The story is of a poor tailor, Jimmy Writts, the character taken by Russell. Jimmy is so poor that he can hardly live, but he finds opportunity to help a deserted wife and her two little children. Jimmy is also an inventor, and has a machine that is going to make him rich when he gets money enough to patent it. He falls in love with the wife, whom he thinks is a widow, but one day finds a letter in the pocket of a coat he is mending that tells where her husband is. Then Jimmy confronts him and makes him take care of his wife and children for a time at least. Finally, the machine is patented, Jimmy is made rich, the husband is proven to be a bigamist, Jimmy gets his love and her children, and everything is lovely. Russell's work in this play is said to be better than anything he has yet done.

Opening of the Grand
Our dramatic season will be opened by Thomas W. Keene on Sept. 1, probably in "Richard III." Keene's company is as follows: Henrietta Vaders, Lavina Shannon, Jennie Ellison, Mrs. S. A. Baker, George L. Brock, Eugene Moore, Frank Hennig, Lewis Scott, Carl Ahrendt, Edmund Lawrence, Geoffrey Stein, J. J. Cummings, Thomas R. Eagleston, John Griffiths and Marwood Andrews. The repertoire is "Richard III," "Richard III," "Louis XI," "Macbeth," "Hamlet," "Merchant of Venice," "Othello," "Don Cesar de Baran," "Julius Cesar" and "Launcelot." This latter play is by Edwin Arden and Arden Smith, and is reported to be a remarkably meritorious tragedy. It is not quite completed and it will hardly be ready for the stage before Christmas.

Palmer's Appointments
Among the September appointments of Gen. Palmer lately announced are the following: Ridgeway, day; Shawneetown, night; 3; Elizabethtown, 4; Golconda, 5; Metropolis, 6; Vienna, 8; Carbondale, 9; Monmouth, 12, Augusta, 13; Edwardsville, 18; Gibson City, 16; Berlin, 20; Painesville, 24.

DE WITT DEMOCRACY

THE COUNTY CONVENTION AT CLINTON SATURDAY.

A Largely Attended and Harmonious Gathering—A Winning Ticket Placed in the Field—Three of the Five Candidates are Farmers—Great Dissatisfaction Over the Republican Nominations.

Special Dispatch to THE REVIEW.

CLINTON, ILL., Aug. 23.—The democratic county convention which was held here to day was one of the most notable and enthusiastic party gatherings ever held in De Witt county. The attendance was large. A cordial invitation had been extended to the farmer democrats to come in to the convention and make known their desires. They took the invitation in the spirit in which it was given and responded in a way that shows how thoroughly they are interested.

Such a large attendance from the outside townships was never known in De Witt county before. Every delegate was in his seat, and the candidates were chosen by the good old-fashioned democratic method of letting the will of the majority, freely expressed, rule. That De Witt democrats realize that this is the farmers' year is evidenced by the fact, that of the five candidates nominated to day, three are tillers of the soil.

This is in marked contrast to the republican convention, which put up what is generally considered to be the weakest they could have found anywhere. The republican farmers asked for favors, but they got nothing, the Clinton machine gobbling all the nominations.

To day's convention was presided over by U. K. Hunt, of Weldon, and J. G. Davis, of Clinton, was chosen secretary. The proceedings were not only harmonious, but enthusiastic, and the ticket which was nominated will receive the unvarnished support of the democratic phalanx, and many votes from republican farmers who are getting tired of asking for justice from the bosses of the party with which they have heretofore been acting. The following are the nominations:

For County Treasurer—Joseph Maddox, a farmer of Barnett township.

For Clerk—J. M. Green, of Wapella.

For Sheriff—Levi Murphy, a farmer of Farmer City.

For County Judge—E. J. Sweeney, of Clinton.

For County Superintendent of Schools—N. R. Hughes, a farmer of Texas township, whose postoffice is Marion.

All of these men are staunch and unwavering integrity, and are men of unimpeachable integrity and undoubted ability. They are all new men and will beyond any question make a clean sweep next November. The democrats have only one of the county offices to be filled this year, and they are fighting to redeem the county.

The republicans are badly disorganized in this county and the nominations made by them for county offices has only served to intensify the dissatisfaction. There is every reason to hope for a glorious democratic victory here in November.

For the Tramps
A freight train from the east, arriving on the Wabash last night about 6, brought in between 20 and 30 tramps. The train stopped here and of course the tramps did what they did last night will probably appear in the criminal column to-morrow. The police are powerless to keep tramps out of mischief with the present capacity of the city prison. Even if there were room in the stations to hold all the tramps in town it would do no good to lock them up and turn them out in the morning. A sentence in the county jail for vagrancy has no terrors for the tramp. In fact he looks upon a place like a cell to sleep in and three meals a day without effort on his part as a great snap. What is wanted is something that looks like work. Work is more terrible to the tramp than being fired from a mortar against a stone wall. One last it get noised abroad among the tramp brotherhood that there is work at Decatur, and very few of them will strike this town.

Peoria has a workhouse that is self-sustaining. Men and women work and earn their fines and their keep while they are doing it. We are troubled by residents of the city, who have been in jail so much that they fear it no more. Neighboring cities have various ways of punishing vagrants, habitual drunkards, men who beat their wives, and women who walk the streets for a living, and Decatur should adopt some of the plans that have been found successful.

To Housekeepers.
The most important event in commercial circles last week was the transfer of P. W. Delaney's grocery store on South Park street to John Williams, who was so successful in the same line of trade on North Water street. Mr. Williams made this change for the purpose of securing a more central location, thus enabling him to extend his trade. He has made a most enviable reputation as a groceryman, and his past experience and extensive acquaintances will doubtless enable him to add largely to the already handsome business which had been built up by his predecessor. Mr. Williams will keep as well selected a stock of groceries as can be found in the city, and will make every honest endeavor to please his customers. Housekeepers will do well to give him a trial. It will pay them.

The Picnic This Week.
Preparations are well advanced for the big F. M. B. A. picnic at Oakland park on Sept. 3. The list of speakers has already been announced. The committee has been busy the last week putting up bills in all the counties around Macon, and a large attendance is expected not only from this county, but from outside of it. Reduced rates have been secured on the railroad. Undoubtedly there will be an immense crowd in town, and certainly the picnic will be a big success.

THE BOOM IN BROOM CORN.

A Big Crop and a Big Business in Neighboring Counties.

Every one has an indistinct idea that the country east of Decatur is a great broom corn country, but few have an idea of the immense crop that is raised there. This year the crop is larger, both in acreage and production, and the amount of broom corn that will be shipped will be something enormous. The growers are all in a good humor, because the price is up, and are making arrangements now to get their produce on the market as soon as possible.

For the last week broom corn cutters have been flocking into Douglas and Coles counties by hundreds. Over 600 have been brought out of Paris and Terre Haute by the T. H. & P. alone. The Central has taken as many into the corn country. Last Monday over 200 were brought out. The growers meet the trams at the stations to hire the men as fast as they get off. Sometimes when they don't get off, the employer goes in the cars and yells out, "Who wants to cut broom corn? I'll give \$1.50 a day and board." That is what they are paying this year. Some years the price is higher, frequently running up to \$2.50 a day and board. One man at Arcola this week hired 50 men in one bunch. They are rough customers, and as soon as they get their money, go to Terre Haute and have a big drunk. What they do the rest of the year is a question. Some of them go south, work on the southern rivers, and others go north to work in the forests.

The cutting must all be done in the next month. When the corn is ready, it is cut and then piled up to dry. The harvest does not last long.

In a few weeks now the "brush" will be going to market by the train loads. The T. H. & P. alone will probably take 700 cars of the baled brush from Arcola alone. Arcola is the greatest broom corn market in the United States. As much as \$40,000 has been paid out there in a single day to the growers. All during the shipping season the teams hauling in the broom corn pack the streets of the little town so closely that it is almost impossible to get around. For miles out in some directions there will be a continuous row of wagons, as close together as the horses can walk. Of course that makes big business for the railroads. The T. H. & P. has a broom corn house there now 300 feet long, and is building another 200 feet, with 75 feet more platform.

The brush is shipped all over the country, though more goes to Amsterdam, N. Y., than any other place. A great deal goes to Albany, N. Y., and Philadelphia.

Broom corn is the most profitable crop that can be raised. It is sure. Apparently it never fails, and that is more than can be said of any other crop. The year it is better than usual. It is calculated that two acres and a half will produce a ton, and a ton now is worth \$90. Some think it will soon be \$100. About \$30 is the cost of raising a ton.

The acreage planted in broom corn is growing yearly. Arcola is about the center of the district which has been growing steadily over in this direction. Now a great deal of the corn is planted around Lovington and south of there. Farmers who know say that country is not any but adapted to raising this product than the rest of Illinois. The people there have just got in the habit of raising broom corn, and being satisfied with the results have kept at it. There is considerable preliminary expense, in the way of putting drying sheds and racks, and that sometimes deters others from putting in the crop.

ON A STRIKE

The Very Latest News From the Scene of the Strike

All over the country to day there are strikes and rumors of strikes. Every other man you meet is talking about strikes.

One of the first duties of a REVIEWER is to see that Decatur is kept fully up with the times, and thus it happened yesterday afternoon that a REVIEWER found himself hunting for a strike item. One after another he asked for information on the subject, but without success, till at last, as his patience was almost exhausted, a round faced, smiling countryman who was strolling leisurely along, exclaimed:

"If you'll just stop over to Harpstrite's jewelry store you can get a strike item. He has just got in several dozen new clocks and they are all of them on a strike."

The REVIEWER went as suggested, and found that after all he had discovered a first class item, though not exactly what he was looking for. A finer exhibition of clocks was never seen in Central Illinois. The variety is almost endless and the beauty and richness of the artistic designs makes the display an art exhibit, that would attract the attention of connoisseurs in the art departments of a world's fair. Some designs especially worthy of note were those in Onyx, Oxidized Silver, and Japanese Bronze. It was surely a sight worth going to see.

And by the way Mr. Harpstrite has another display calculated to interest and enchain the attention of newspaper men, hotel clerks, and kindred spirits. This is his display of diamonds, which is the pride of Mr. H's heart, and which experts have pronounced as fine as can be found in the west. There are few men who are better judges of diamonds than E. J. Harpstrite. He has them both mounted and loose and he often has thousands of dollars worth of the precious gems exposed to the public gaze, in his handsome show window. Mr. Harpstrite makes a specialty of mounting diamonds to order, and as the work is all done here, in Decatur, under his direction, he can guarantee satisfaction. Such an establishment as this is a credit to our city and THE REVIEW takes pleasure in talking about it.

Here!

Frank Roddy is no longer connected with the Illinois Central railroad, and may be found at the old stand, 554 North Church street.

Bradley Bros.

ANNIVERSARY SALE.

Closing up our Fifth Successful Season's Business, Showing an increase of Sale of Over One Hundred Per Cent during the past five years. We expect to double our sales this week.

THESE PRICES WILL SURELY DO IT.

Bargain No 1, all Fancy China Silks that were 75 and 85c, sale price 39c.
Bargain No 2, all Fancy China Silks that were \$1, sale price 49c.
Bargain No 3, all Fancy Silk Bengalines that were 75c, sale price 49c yd.
Bargain No 4, all Fancy Silks that were \$1 and \$1.25, sale price 75c yd.
Bargain No 5, all Fancy Plaid Surahs and Trimming Silks that were \$1.25 and \$1.40, now 98c.
Bargain No 6, Fancy Silks, were \$1.75 and \$2, sale price \$1 yd.
Bargain No 7, all Colored Faille Silks, were \$1 and \$1.25, sale price 79c.
Bargain No 8, all Colored Gros Grain Silks, were 85c and \$1, now 69c.

HERE IS VALUE IN
Black Gros Grain Silks.
80c Black Gros Grain Silks during this sale, 69c yd.
90c Black Gros Grain Silks during this sale, 77c yd.
\$1.00 Black Gros Grain Silks during this sale, 89c yd.
\$1.10 Black Gros Grain Silks during this sale, 98c yd.
\$1.25 Black Gros Grain Silks during this sale, \$1.00 yd.
\$1.50 Black Gros Grain Silks during this sale, \$1.19 yd.
\$1.75 Black Gros Grain Silks during this sale, \$1.39 yd.

Black Fish Nets and Lace Flouncing MUST GO.
Black Fish Nets at 89c, were 50c. Black Lace Net at 50c, was 75c a yard.
40-inch Black Net Flounce at 58c, was \$1.25. Spanish Flounce, 45-inch, was \$1.25, now 79c a yard.
40-inch, all silk Escorial Flounce at \$1.25; was \$2.00. 40-inch Chantilly Flounce at \$1.50, was \$2.25.
40-inch Figured all Silk Lace Nets at \$1.65, was \$2.50.
\$3 Flouncing at \$2.25, \$4 Flouncing at \$2.95, \$5 and \$5.50 Flouncing at \$3.50 a yard.

50 pieces Brilliantines and Henriettas, were 60c and 75c; Sale price 49c yd.
25 pieces of 40 inch Fancy French Dress Goods, original price 65c and 75c yd, all marked 49c yd.
20 pieces of Fancy Black Goods, were 85c, 90c and \$1.00, all marked for this sale at 75c yd.
Silk Warp Black Henriettas, were \$1.25, now 98c yd.
ne lot of Silk Lace Flouncing Remnants, price \$2, \$3 and \$3.50 per yard, all marked 98c yd.
50 Beaded Wraps at \$1.50 each, early price \$2.50 and \$3 each.
25 Beaded Wraps, were \$7.50, \$8 and \$10, marked now \$4.95 each.

BRADLEY BROS.,

Corner of Water and William Streets.

Agents for the Jouvin Kid Gloves, fitted to the hand and quality Warranted.

AHEAD OF THEM ALL

W. F. BUSHNER.

OXFORDS

Ladies' and Misses Oxfords at your own Prices,

LAWN TENNIS

Ladies' Lawn Tennis Shoes at Prices never Known Before in Decatur.

TOE SLIPPERS

The Best Ladies' Toe Slippers for 50 cents worth 90 cents all sizes.

CORK SOLE TURN SHOES

Sole Agents for the Ladies' Cork Sole Turn Shoes—Call and ask to see a pair.

Our goods direct from factory, no goods from jobbers and prices that no shoe dealer in Decatur can compete with.

152 E. MAIN ST.

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35.

We prefer buying our Beef from the FARMERS OF MACON COUNTY rather than from Dressed Beef firms in St. Louis or Chicago. Believing that it is QUALITY rather than quantity that the public desire, we shall continue to sell only the best of Meats, procured from animals raised and matured on Macon county farms, and respectfully ask for a continuance of your patronage, heretofore so liberally bestowed.

IMBODEN BROS.

GOOD CLOTHES.

Tailors who are competent to do good work do not hesitate to join the Jour Tailor's Union. Nine of the ten men who do not belong to the Union are not competent to do good work. If you want good work, so that it goes to Union Tailors. Then there will be no danger of your wearing a mis-fit suit of clothes. The firms whose names are given below employ only union tailors.

I. W. EHRMAN & Co.
RACE MFG. Co.
JAMES YEAL,
MULLEADY & SON,
DEWE & SON.

PROFESSOR JAMES THOMAS



CRYSTAL GEM SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES.

Practical optician, formerly with Dr. T. Hubbard. Every case warranted. Eyes examined free of charge. Exclusive professions attention to adjusting spectacles. Come and see us 123 North Water street, opposite M. B. church, Decatur, Ill.

OLIVE HARPER'S LETTER ON THE
FASHIONS OF THE TIME.

[Special Correspondence.]

Silks of the soft, undressed kinds will wash, but must be dried in the shade and rubbed smooth with the hand on a flat surface while wet, and left to dry so. They require no ironing. Hot irons injure them.

OLIVE HARPER.

ASST. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,)
DECEMBER 14, 1899.)

W. R. BRESIE, Asst Supt.

man, box H Perkins, box M P Vanater.
Niantie—Pa A Late.
Oleian—Pa A Late.
Orleans—Pa Shepherd & Hill.
Palmer—Box J Clark.
Peelie—Grip M Hudlock, stand O H Hurst.
Petersburg—Pa A Late, box G W Rouse &
Son, pa J T Winchester (Farmland).
Petersburg—Pa Norris & Son, grip W
Young, pa S B Bryant, box J Talbot, box J P
Young.
Piper City—Pa L Merritt, Cet J Warren.
Pittsfield—Pa L Sloan, pa M J Wilson, box
Ludlum, box J T Winchester, box G W
Winconsin, pa J T Ludlum, pa A M Penny.
Pentico—Pa J Harton, chest R Reese.
Perryville—Pa A Late.
Quincy—Pa C Andrew, pa C Alexander, pa
E Bowers, grip Annie A Breedlows, pa Geo
Berry, pa H H Roun, pa J F Coy, pa L D Duff,
box J T Winchester, box J T Winchester, box
Bathum, pa E W French, grip H Hardin,
pa Leven, pa Man'r Opera House, ost Oshney
East, pa H Roun, pa J T Winchester, box
W. A. box, pa H Roun, bist M M Shum
box J Sauer, grip A J Shelton, pa St James Hotel,
pa Ada Young.
Riverside—Pa N R Wright, ost Miller &
Son.


Attica: Grip E Chestnut, bx C B Hanson,
pa D Shields, pa A Wheeler, pa Myrtle Wilson,
pa J P Williams, pa Annie Mitchell.
Auburn: Wagon C Bower, est W H Kibling-
er, pa S Shurer, pa E Cochlin.
Buck Creek: Bx B F Bucknell, bx J
Murphy.

Praton, pa E Parsons, pa Chae Reddin, pa D V
Robbin, bx G F Reed, pa Starr I T Co, bx Mrs
C Smoyer, pa Julie Senter, pa A G Thompson

[illegible]

Centerville: 4 Picks J T Bonfield, pa J Lang,
pa S C Osborne.
Corydon: Bx H M Belrel, bx H F Broad-
bent, pa W H Baker, pa O K Rogers, trk Seth
Wright, bx E E Rogers, pa O K Rogers, pa E
E Rogers, pa E E Rogers, pa Emma B Rogers.
pa M E Frazee, pa J S Harlan, pa W Wright

SEALED BIDS.



These Cigars are guaranteed to contain a genuine Havana Filler and are equal to any ten-cent cigar in the market. A running mate for the old reliable K. & W. which is still in the Market.

Call or send for circular containing the most marvelous cures of Consumption, Cancer, Bright's Disease, Scrofula, Eczema, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Tumors, Stomach Troubles, etc., etc. \$1000 REWARD for any not genuine.

Agents wanted everywhere. **HAROLD NICHOLS KILLER**
 6, Oak, Dearborn and Adams Streets, CHICAGO, ILL.

SUCCESSORS TO

—AND—

Note the Following Prices:

Summer coats, vests and flannel shirts in all colors
grades and prices.

FACE CLOTHING MANUFACTURING CO.
129-135 NORTH WATER.

DON'T WASTE

**Your Time and Money on old Shoes, buy
Few Stylish Fall Foot Wear at Prices that you
cannot Match Outside of the Wholesale and
Retail Shoe Store of**

POWERS'

Just think of a Lady's Fine Kid Shoe, Patent Tip at 98c, worth double.

Splendid Solid Workingman's shoe at 90c,
other stores are trying to get \$1.50 for the
same article.

**\$2 00 Buy the Celebrated Shamrock Calf
hoe, best value on earth.**

POWERS is the sole agent for the Decatur
hoe Fatcory, shoes. They are most reliable

OLE JOHNSON

Having purchased the Union Bottling Works of R. F. Kincaid, begs leave to announce to his friends, to the trade and to the public generally that he will have constantly on hand a full supply of Decatur, Milwaukee and St. Louis bottled beer, soda water, champaign cider, orange ale, birch beer, etc. Our machinery and apparatus is of the most improved design. Our workmen thoroughly understand their business, and we can guarantee satisfaction.

Prompt attention given to the delivery of beer, ginger ale, or soda water, etc., to residences on order. Call us up by telephone or mail us an order when you want anything in our line.

UNION BOTTLING WORKS.

03 East Eldorado St.--Telephone 340. Ole Johnson, Prop.

"Making glad, waist places"



EVERYBODY LIKES IT
FAIRBANK'S SANTA CLAUS SOAP.
Indispensable in every well regulated family
for all Household and Laundry purposes.
Made only by N.K. FAIRBANK & CO. CHICAGO.

H. MUELLER & SONS.

Plumbers, Steam & Gas Fitters.

Are headquarters for the best of goods and the best of work done for the least money.

PLUMBING

SEWERAGE

STEAM

HOT WATER.

Gas Fixtures

No need to go away from home to buy your fixtures and globes. Our stock is worthy of a CITY LIKE OURS. To see the goods would be to appreciate them.

SERVICES A SPECIALTY

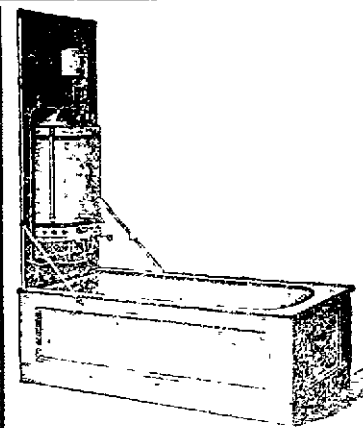
Water run into lots and houses

QUICK.

CHEAP AND

GUARANTEED.

And this is what you want.



From 5 cents a foot up to 25 cents at your own price. Now is the time to buy. Our stock is the largest in Central Illinois.

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GARDEN HOSE.

THE NEW STORE!

Next to Millikin's Bank.

HAVE PLACED ON SALE AT

BANKRUPT PRICES:

- 50 Pieces Handsome Challies 3 1-2c, worth 8c.
- 60 Pieces Gingham at 5c worth 9c.
- 50 Pieces Challies at 5c worth 10c.
- 40 Pieces Cheviot Stripe Gingham at 7 1-2 worth 12c.
- 40 Pieces Dress Gingham at 7 1-2c worth 12c.
- 25 Pieces Heavy Bleached Muslin 6 1-2c worth 8 1-3c.
- 20 Pieces Turkey Red Damask, last colors, at 17, 20, 22 1-2c.
- 10 Pieces Black Henrietta at 25c worth 35c.
- 10 Pieces Black Henrietta at 35c worth 48c.
- 10 Pieces all Linen Table Damask at 25c worth 40c.
- 40 Pieces Crash at 5c worth 8 1-3c.
- 60 Dozen Towels at 5c worth 8c.
- 100 Pieces Prints at 3c.

S. HUMPHREYS.

Agent for Standard Patterns and Dr. Strong's Health Corset.

WILL QUIT BUSINESS

I have been serving the people of Decatur as an upholsterer and awning maker for the past three years and a half, and have made a reputation for the thoroughness of my work. I now propose to

Retire Aug. 1, 1890,

and my present quarters, at 243 North Main street, are for rent after that date. I am going to try to close out everything in the line of upholstering goods. I have all kinds of fine plushes for upholstery, and I am going to sell them at such close prices that you can't afford to let this opportunity pass.

I DO UPHOLSTERING TO ORDER

at such unheard of prices that you can't afford not to place your order now. I am going to quit business and am trying to realize on my stock. I make all kinds of awnings to order. Can't enumerate prices. You must come and see for yourself. It is the opportunity of a life-time to get anything in this line cheap.

Adolphus Beer, 243 North Main Street.

DO YOUR LAMP CHIMNEYS
YOU GET THE WRONG ONE
ARE CALLED PEARL TOP
Made only by GEO. A. MACBETH & CO., PITTSBURGH

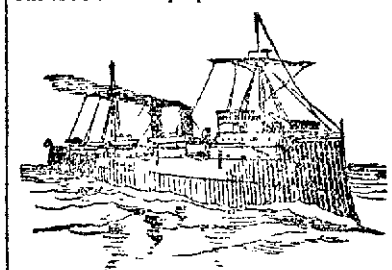
ON THE WAY TO SWEDEN

The Remains of the Great Inventor, Ericsson.

IMPRESSIVE NAVAL CEREMONIES.

The Remains Taken from the Cemetery, and, Escorted by a Guard of Honor, Are Taken Abroad the United States Ship Baltimore Amid the Booming of Cannon on the Monitor Nantucket—Departure of the Baltimore.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The morning of the day which was to witness the solemnly imposing departure for Sweden of the remains of Capt. John Ericsson, patriot and inventor, dawned cloudy and threatening over the city of New York and the waters of its magnificent harbor. The programme arranged by Rear Admiral Braine, Capt. J. N. Miller of the Brooklyn navy yard, and Capt. B. S. Osborn of the Naval Veterans' association, to successfully carry out the elaborate preparations undertaken



THE BALTIMORE.

by the federal government for the transfer of the remains of the late Capt. Ericsson from the Marble cemetery in this city to the cruiser Baltimore for conveyance to Sweden was most satisfactorily carried out. The old monitor Nantucket, freshly painted, and with her turrets draped in black, had been towed from the navy yard in Brooklyn and placed in the position of honor, immediately behind the funeral ship Baltimore and the Dispatch, from which latter ship Secretary Tracy witnessed the carrying out of the orders of the navy department in connection with the matter in hand.

A Brilliant Spectacle.

Following these two vessels, in order of position, were the other ships of the famous new squadron of evolution, or white squadron, recently returned from the Mediterranean sea and South American waters. On their left were anchored the Pensacola, Dolphin, Yantic, Albatross, Kearsarge and Enterprise. The Philadelphia, Admiral Gherard's flagship, under orders for sea, the Vesuvius, Vermont and Minnesota, all had up for repairs, were represented by their launches and rowing boats, and acted as an escort to the tug Nina on the trip from the pier to the Baltimore with the remains. The fighting ships with their decks hoisted and their guns and brasses polished to a degree presented a brilliant spectacle as they lay in the blue waters of the harbor with the colossal statue of liberty towering in the rear perspective. At the navy yard all things were early in readiness for the prompt movement of marines and blue jackets to the various positions assigned them. The flags of the city hall and those on many private buildings were at half-mast.

The Honored Remains.

So effectively had the instructions of Admiral Braine and his assistants been executed that a few moments before 12:30 the casket containing the remains of Capt. Ericsson emerged from the gate of the Marble cemetery on Second street, where it had been deposited after his death in this city in March 8, 1859. The casket was placed in the waiting hearse which was immediately surrounded by the guard of honor, composed of veteran seamen who had seen service on the Ericsson monitors. As the body was borne from the cemetery gate to the hearse the Scandinavian singing societies sang an anthem. The escort of United States marines, after having presented arms during the passage of the casket from the cemetery to the hearse, rapidly came to "attention" in their position on the right of the line, and with remarkable alacrity organization after organization, closed up on the right and prepared for the order to march, which was soon given.

On Board the Baltimore.

When the cortege arrived at Pier A, the marines quickly moved by columns of fours to the right and left of the roadway forming a passage through which the hearse with its attendants passed at once to the wharf, stopping directly beside the tug Nina. As the casket was placed aboard the tug the Scandinavian societies again lifted their voices in one of the sonorous but mournful death chants of their race. The Nina, preceded by the steam launches of the fleet in double column, and followed by the Catalpa with the invited guests on board, and the pulling boats, also in double column then moved gently away from the pier, making her course straight for the Baltimore. As the tug left the wharf the colors of the squadron were half masted and the monitor Nantucket discharged the first minute gun from her improvised battery of howitzers. She continued to so discharge her ordinance at the regular intervals until the body of the great inventor had been placed upon the Baltimore's turrets.

After the formal presentation of the body to the government, through Capt. Schley of the Baltimore, by the executors of the Ericsson estate, to which the captain briefly responded, the decks were cleared of guests and visitors and the vessel started on her voyage, moving very slowly down the bay. As she passed each war vessel in the long line, its batteries belched forth the national salute of twenty-one guns, while the colors remained half masted with the Swedish ensign displayed. During the ceremonies the harbor and bay were crowded with steamers, tugs and boats of all descriptions, filled with spectators who were full of admiration of the imposing display made by the white squadron. Forty five minutes after passing the last sailing vessel the steel prow of the Baltimore was driving through the bay. Within a short time thereafter her long, slim, white hull suddenly shot out of sight in the distance.

Modified the Orders.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 28.—The navy department, acting on a request by the Swedish minister, has modified the orders of the United States steamer Baltimore, so that the remains will be disembarked at Gottenburg instead of at Stockholm.

Two unknown men were drowned in the lake off the foot of Michigan street at Buffalo, Thursday.

DOUBLE HANGING IN VIRGINIA.

Two Negroes Hanged for Arson—Two More to Follow.

DANVILLE, Va., Aug. 28.—George Early and Byrd Woods, colored, were hanged at Rocky Mount, Franklin county, for arson committed in October last. During the gubernatorial campaign Gen. Mahone spoke at Rocky Mount and the party managers endeavored to procure a large tobacco warehouse for him to speak in, but the owners refused to allow the house to be used for that purpose. A week later Lieutenant Governor Massey spoke in the house, and that night it was burned. The flames spread to other houses and the business part of the town was destroyed. It was shown that for negroes, George Early, Byrd Woods, William Brown and Nannie Woods, set fire to the house because of their indignation at the refusal of the owners to permit the Republican meeting therein.

Sentenced to Death.

They were convicted, and sentenced to be hanged—Early and Woods, Friday and Brown and the woman on Sept. 19. All the preparations for the day's execution having been completed Early and Woods were brought from their cells at 10:15 and the death warrant read to them. Both made short talks, but neither made a confession. Woods said his own race had lied on him and brought him to the gallows, but he was innocent. Early talked only six minutes and said he lied on the trial, but had been forgiven. Both said they were prepared to die and would soon be in glory. The execution was private and the drop fell at 10:35. Neither man's neck was broken.

THE NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

The Senate Devotes the Day to Eulogies of the Late Senator Beck.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 28.—In the house Saturday morning McKinley from the committee on rules reported and the house adopted a resolution setting apart Thursday and Saturday of next week for the consideration of the bills constituting eight hours a day's work, and relative to alien contract labor. The bill authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Little Tennessee river at Niles Ferry was passed. Tarsney of Missouri, rising to a question of privilege, denied statements in a letter recently published in The National Tribune, to the effect that he had never been wounded or taken prisoner during the war, and produced copies of official records of the war department in support of his statement.

In the Senate.

The senate met at noon with the understanding that the day's session should be devoted to the eulogies of the late Senator Beck, of Kentucky. Blackburn made the opening address—an eloquent tribute to the high character, broad statesmanship, force and devoted virtues of the dead senator. Ingalls, Vest, Allison, Everts and others followed with eloquent and feeling addresses.

Wheat Takes a Tumble.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Thirty thousand bushels of wheat confined in Counselman & Co.'s big elevator at Clark and Sixty-fourth streets fell out on the sidewalk about noon Friday. What caused the break is not positively known. It might have been caused by the elevator bins being packed too full, or there might have been an explosion. There was a noise as if 1,000 buzz saws were at work. Then a big hole sixty feet wide and forty feet deep was torn out of the painted side of the giant building and the imprisoned wheat jumped to the sidewalk many feet below. It was a thrilling sight and was witnessed by three score or more of spectators.

A Successful Reunion.

MCGLEANSBORO, Ill., Aug. 23.—Friday was the third day of the soldiers' reunion and was attended by the largest crowd—estimated at 20,000—ever assembled at any public gathering held in southern Illinois. More than 3,000 wagons and buggies passed the gates during the three days of the reunion. Everything has been harmonious and pleasant, not an accident or disturbance occurring to mar the pleasures of the meeting. Drunk and disorderly persons were most conspicuous by their absence. The reunion in every sense was a grand success and one long to be remembered by every one who attended.

Killed at a Sham Battle.

ATRENS, Pa., Aug. 23.—During the sham battle at the soldiers' encampment here a cannon was prematurely discharged, instantly killing William Bosom, aged 20 years, fatally injuring James N. Castamore, aged 20, and tearing off the thumb of Gabriel I. Mullock. The latter was thumping the vent. All reside in Waverly, Pa. Castamore was horribly mangled. Bosom and Castamore were members of the Waverly camp, Sons of Veterans, and Mullock is commander of W. H. Hill post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Waverly. The accident caused great consternation in the encampment.

The Sea Wing Disaster.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 2.—The official report of the inspectors of this district of the investigation of the loss of the Sea Wing in Lake Pepin, on July 13, was made public Friday. It recites the fact of the sinking of the steamer and the loss of ninety-eight lives, and concludes with the finding that Capt. Wetheren was guilty of carelessness and unskillfulness, and a violation of the law limiting the number of passengers to be carried. The report was turned over to District Attorney Hlay for prosecution. It is expected an indictment will be returned against Wetheren.

Canada Looking Out for Cholera.

OTTAWA, CAN., Aug. 28.—The acting deputy minister of agriculture, speaking of the rumored danger of Asiatic cholera coming to Canada from Japan via British Columbia, said the quarantine regulations were as strict at Vancouver as at Grosse Island, and at the latter place they were all that human ingenuity could devise. There was every danger, however, that the plague would visit this country next summer. It might come through immigrants, who having the disease in its latest stage it could not be detected at headquarters.

Frost in the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 28.—A killing frost fell Thursday night over the northern portion of Minnesota and part of North Dakota, extending all through Manitoba. At Minnesota a temperature of 28 degrees was recorded, with 30 at St. Vincent and still lower at points through the northwest territories. Reports from the Saskatchewan valley say the late wheat is badly damaged, but the extent is not known. Very little wheat is injured in Minnesota or Dakota, as all of it is cut.

THE CENTRAL'S SIDE.

Mr. Webb Issues a Statement to the Public.

POWDERLY'S MANIFESTO ANSWERED.

He Claims That Men Were Discharged for Drunkenness and Neglect of Duty—Secretary Hayes Says the Vice President Does Not Speak the Truth—Another Strike on the Delaware and Hudson Bond—The Terre Haute Conference.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Mr. Webb has issued a statement evidently prompted by Mr. Powderly's manifesto. He starts out with the statement that "no man has been discharged by this company because he was a Knight of Labor or a member of any other organization." Then for the first time since the beginning of the controversy Mr. Webb names a list of offenses among which are those because of which the Knights of Labor are said to have been discharged, and continues:

"The company has discharged men irrespective of their membership in the order of the Knights of Labor, for drunkenness, incapacity, breach of duty, insubordination, and for lack of sufficient work to employ them, and it will continue to do so whenever proper occasion arises. The people of this state granted to this company its franchise, and made it obligatory upon it to render certain services to the public, and provided that all its duties, including the employment and discharge of all classes of agents, should be performed by certain officers; and its officers do not propose to surrender, abandon, or transfer the discharge of these duties, or any part of them, to any one except their duly appointed successor.

Would Be Neglect of Duty.

"It would be a moral and probably a criminal neglect of duty for me to omit to discharge a switch trowman for drunkenness, upon whose sobriety and fidelity to duty depends the safety of the life and limb of some of the millions of passengers transported annually by this company. We could temporarily supply the place of a man who absented himself from work for two days without leave and without excuse, but what business, private or public, can be carried on under such conditions? What private or public business can be carried on subject to the dictation from the workmen that there shall be performed only this or that amount of work? What employer can tolerate insolence and insubordinations, based upon the belief that the offender will be supported therein by a secret organization to which he belongs, and by the agency of which the employer's business can be damaged or stopped?

A Monstrous Absurdity.

"The foregoing gives, without setting forth the names or places of employment, the causes which called for the discharge of the fifty or sixty men referred to in Mr. Powderly's appeal. For these discharges and to avert a threatened strike I have been called on by Mr. Powderly and his associates to consent to the monstrous absurdity of satisfying by some kind of arbitration or investigation, persons other than the constituted authorities of the company that these causes exist—a demand which, as long as I occupy the position with which I am entrusted, I feel it to be my duty to firmly decline."

The vice president had been told that Mr. Powderly said in his appeal that he had not carried his position with the company and was unfit for the place. To that Mr. Webb said, that aside from the fact that it was none of Powderly's business, the fact that he still held the position was evidence enough that he was able to fill it. The appeal was not addressed to him and for that reason he had not read it.

What Secretary Hayes Says.

Saturday morning Mr. Hayes, secretary to the general executive board of the knights, made the following statement: "It is a very strange thing that Mr. Webb should only now say that the knights discharged from the employ of the road were discharged for drunkenness, incapacity and insubordination. If this was the fact it is a proper case for arbitration and one that the state board should take hold of. Our executive board have, however, gone thoroughly into that matter and know that there is not one word of truth in what Webb says."

The Delaware and Hudson Again.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 28.—At noon Saturday district assembly 240, K. of L., ordered all its members employed at the Green Island yards of the Delaware and Hudson railroad, as well as those at work in this city, to strike at once. The order was generally obeyed and the Delaware and Hudson company finds itself confronted with the same state of affairs that existed about a week ago when a similar tie-up went into effect. The trouble all grew out of the handling of Central freight by the Delaware and Hudson road. A committee of the knights waited upon the company Friday and asked that it be definitely agreed that no more Central freight be moved. A reply was forthcoming from the road Saturday morning to the effect that the company proposed to transport over its lines all freight that might be received. This ultimatum precipitated the tie up.

The Stock Yards Road Strike.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—The situation at the stock yards among the engineers and firemen of the switching association, who went on strike Friday is unchanged. The men are still out and business is paralyzed at the great slaughtering center. The men are awaiting the result of the meeting of the superintendents of the various railroads composing the association. The superintendents were in session Friday night and resumed the conference at 11 o'clock Saturday with closed doors. It is believed their deliberations will be unfavorable to the strikers.

Big Four Switchmen Uneasy.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 28.—There is growing uneasiness among the employees of the Big Four railroad here. The switchmen of the Big Four recently got an increase in wages, but their demand for shorter hours has not been acceded to and they have been told to wait till Sept. 1 for an answer, and on that account they are feeling rather aggressive and are looking with special interest for the result of the conference at Terre Haute.

An Important Conference.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 28.—The supreme council of the Federation of Railway Employes went into session at 9:50 Saturday to take action regarding the strike on the New York Central road. From appearances it seemed the body was not favorable to the strike.

THE IOWA ROADS WIN.

A Judge Refuses to Permit the Formation of Joint Rates.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Aug. 28.—Judge Fair all filed his decision Friday in the case of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway company vs. the Iowa railway commissioners, overruling the motion to dissolve the temporary injunction restraining them from establishing and promulgating the joint rates authorized by the act of the last legislature. It is held that the court has jurisdiction; that the act does not create such a joint or partnership relation as to create joint liability; that it does, in effect, establish business relations between carrier companies; that the power of the state to regulate private property is limited only by constitutional guarantees; that whether it can compel the use of cars for through transportation is not decided, as the law affords no protection to its owners; that the act requires companies to perform without regard to their ability to comply or to the solvency of those to whom their property will be entrusted; that there is no authority to compel the transfer of freight at connecting points in car-load lots without charge and in less than such lots at cost; that the act, in effect, makes the terminal companies the agents of the others engaged in the haul, for which there is no authority, or requires the shipper to pay at each transfer, which is impracticable; that, if enforced, it will deprive the owners of property without justice or right, and that the schedule of rates is just and reasonable.

The State Will Appeal.

The attorney general Saturday morning served notice of appeal from the decision of Judge Fairall, made Friday in the joint rate case, and also filed the necessary papers with the supreme court to secure a hearing at the October term.

IN SIGHT OF HIS WIFE.

And Despite Her Brave Exertions, a New York Lawyer Drowns.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Walter Howe, a prominent lawyer and member of the board of aqueduct commissioners of this city, was drowned at Newport Friday. He was a good swimmer, and while bathing left the spot where his wife and son were taking some dips, appearing to enjoy his bath immensely. He had not before during the morning or Thursday night expressed any feeling of concern regarding his health, but it is now believed that he lost his life through being unable to control himself when attacked by a sharp fit of heart disease.

Her Fearlessness Was Vain.

Mrs. Howe, who was about to retire from the water, heard a sharp cry from her husband. Instantly she ran for a rope, which was upon the beach. Armed with this she returned and threw it out to her husband, but this did not appear to help matters, and she got a life preserver and carried that into the water, braving the angry breakers with entire fearlessness. This time she had greater success, for her husband, who contrived to cry out, though not sharply, was able to get his head and one arm through. Then Mrs. Howe began to draw the rope, when suddenly the unfortunate man slipped out of the preserver and disappeared. The body was afterward recovered.

FORMED A NEW UNION.

The Brass Workers Decide to Leave the Knights of Labor.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 23.—The brass workers have decided to leave the Knights of Labor. This move was determined upon after a meeting held in New Haven, Conn., the first week in August of the Brass Workers' National association. It was made because they came to the conclusion that the knights were no longer the prosperous order they once were. The result of this was the formation of a new union that is one of the largest and most powerful trade bodies ever formed in this country. The new body is known as the International Brotherhood of Brass Workers. The number of men engaged in the brass industries of the various cities in this country is given as follows: In New England, New York and Brooklyn, 40,000; Philadelphia, 1,200; Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Detroit, St. Louis, and Chicago, 10,000. The new officers are: President Theodore Sucher, New Haven, Conn.; vice president, F. A. Bauer, Pittsburgh; secretary-treasurer, C. C. McGlogue, Chicago.

The Battleship Maine.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Secretary Tracy told a reporter Friday that the armored battleship Maine, now nearly completed at the Brooklyn navy yard, would be launched Nov. 18. Divers are busy preparing the ways of the vessel, but unless her two delayed plates from Pittsburgh soon arrive work on her will have to be suspended. As the Maine will be the biggest war vessel in the navy and the first of her kind that the government has yet built, the launching will be celebrated with unusual ceremonies. Her construction has so far cost over \$900,000.

Desperate From Excessive Study.

SAVANNAH, Mo., Aug. 23.—Viola Prazeas, a school teacher, made several desperate attempts to kill herself Thursday night. She cut her throat with a razor, but although the weapon severed the windpipe no large arteries were cut. She fainted from loss of blood, and when she regained consciousness swallowed a bottle of bluing and attempted to jump in the well. The noise at the well aroused the family and she was rescued just as she was jumping in. Excessive study is alleged to have caused mental derangement.

The Old Man in Hard Luck.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—A party of serenaders called at the residence of William Dickman on Elm street and proceeded to serenade his pretty daughter Katie. At the close a quartet sang the new ballad "I'll Whistle and Wait for Kate." Her father, who was not up on music, took the song as an insult, and emptied slops on the boys. They had him arrested, and Friday morning he paid a good fine. On his way home he fell down and broke two ribs.

Talk of Cutting Down Wages.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 23.—Although the mills have only been running four days and several are now shut down, it is agreed that the sixty-hours curtailment has only been an aggravation to the market, and that print cloth manufacturing cannot long be controlled under existing circumstances. Some of the mill men argue that the help should now share in the hard times and a cut down of wages is talked of.

Decatur, Illinois.
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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

State Ticket.
For United States Senator,
JOHN M. PALMER.
For State Treasurer, EDWARD S. WILSON
For Supl. Pub. Instruction, HENRY RAAB
For Trustees Illinois, JOHN H. BRYANT,
University, N. W. GRAHAM,
RICH'D D. MORGAN
Judicial Ticket.
For Clerk Supreme Court, E. A. SNIVELY
For Clerk Appellate Court, G. W. JONES
Congressional Ticket.
FOR CONGRESSMAN.
OWEN SCOTT.

SOME DISTINCTIONS.

Some time ago THE REVIEW stated in substance that the advocates of the cause of tariff reform are not called on to change their tack with every variation of the political winds. A few days ago THE REVIEW asked, "when has the tariff reformer ever changed his tack?" The question occurred in an article that was intended as an answer to one that previously appeared in THE REP. In the original REP article a tariff reformer was defined in parenthesis as a free trader. That definition of the term was always held in view in THE REVIEW's reply. It was on this account that the law upon which the free trader bases his arguments was set forth: The right to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market. THE REVIEW remarked that the tariff reformer (the one who had been defined by THE REP as a free trader) had not been compelled to swerve from that rule. It was the rule he laid down a hundred years ago; it is his rule to-day.

The REP now has something to say by way of rejoinder. It starts out: "When we consider the source it is not strange that THE REVIEW should have the impudence to say that the tariff reformer never changes his tack." This opening remark may have been intended as a cheap insult; but let it go. Perhaps it is foolish to imagine that politics should have some of the manners of society.

After this, THE REP goes on to show that the tariff reformer has changed his tack many times. History is called in to support the South Water friends. The position of different democratic platforms is given on the trade question. In some cases the words of the platforms are quoted; in other cases we are treated to THE REP editor's notion of what certain platforms meant. Here this way makes out what he calls a glaring contradiction between some of the platforms and others. He closes by saying the inference that the tariff reformer has been a very industrious weather vane.

In all of this THE REP man forgets that the tariff reformer who is under discussion, the very one he introduced, is the free trader. It was said that this free trader did not find it necessary to change tack. THE REP calls this impudence, and answers by saying the democratic party has changed. If there is any logician on South Water, his attention is politely called to the fact that this is a non sequitur. It is not impudence that requires a remembrance of the source to take the strangeness out of it; it is simply bad and loose reasoning.

There is no objection to your calling the free trader a tariff reformer. He is all that and something more. But there is objection to your calling everyone who sets himself up as a tariff reformer a free trader. There may be all the difference in the world between the two people. The tariff reformer to whom you called the attention of THE REVIEW was further distinguished by the appellation free trader. There is such a man, there are a great many, but please don't hold him and them responsible for what any party has said in its platforms. The fact the democratic party has changed has been said many times. You present a quotation of record and opinion that in your estimation bears you out. We will see more about that in another place. However, all you say of the democratic party might be admitted without any of it having the least bearing on the consistent record of the free trader. We might admit what you say, and the fairest conclusion that would follow would be that the democratic party is not a free trade party. We sincerely trust this is not impudence that will put your memory at work.

THE South Water people have been at some pains to present in their own fashion the record of the democratic party for 50 years on the tariff question. They probably claim that there has been a continual shifting of position in this record. One might read over the record, even as presented by THE REP, and at its conclusion be struck with wonder at the very large amount of consistency that runs through the platforms of 50 years. Anyone who is serious about this matter may procure a copy of that paper, Aug. 22, and see for himself. Judge it fairly all we ask. Remember that the different platforms of the last 50 years have been written by

many different hands. Three generations of politicians and statesmen took part in drawing them up. You can compare the record of the democratic party on this trade question throughout the existence of these three generations of people with the record of any other party, anywhere, on any important question, for the same length of time.

The REP would have you believe that the record is about as inconsistent a thing as can be found in politics. But that paper does not show you the facts to justify the belief. It should confine itself to comment and not print the record.

Now we are aware that the record has not a perfect degree of consistency. Will you tell us anything that has that has reached over a period of fifty years? Leaving out mathematics, you can't name a science that has not undergone considerable change in that time.

It is easy enough to say something is grossly inconsistent. The mere assertion requires only a very moderate command of language. But when you depend on the record for proof, you have undertaken quite another task. Just compare the position in 1840 with that of to-day. The REP, quoting from the democratic platform of 1840, has this:

"In 1840 the democratic party declared: 'Justice and sound policy forbid the Federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, nor to cherish the interests of one portion (New England) to the injury of another portion (the South) of our common country.'"

The St. Louis platform of 1888 has the following among other things: "Of all the industries freemen of our land an immense majority, including every tiller of the soil, gain no advantage from the tax laws, but the price of nearly everything they buy is increased by the favoritism of an unequal system of tax legislation."

Is there any glaring inconsistency between these two statements? And what is the democratic position in this year, 1890? Is it not that one portion of the country must not be favored at the expense of another? We are asking to-day that the manufacturing industry shall not be grossly favored at the expense of the agriculturalists. The position now reads wonderfully like the one in 1840. When you wish to make the people believe there is great inconsistency between these statements you ought to be careful not to print them.

If Billy Mason has any designs on the Senatorship, let him get the republican party to say that he is not prematurely swollen. And then Gen. Palmer will cure him of his ambition.

FARWELL is down with the gout. Billy Mason is a fat man and a high liver. This has led Billy to think that he is a candidate for Farwell's honors and aristocratic ailments.

It seems that the amount of northern capital invested in the South had a great deal to do with the shelving of the Force bill.

THE Force bill goes over until December. If the people do their duty between now and then it will go over until the day after eternity.

Causes of Cyclones.

H. H. Benckert has written an article on the causes of the cyclones of the north Atlantic. The author points out that, if the globe were covered with water, the general circulation of the air would be very regular, without local depressions and steep barometric gradients, and he refers to the contrast of the systems prevailing, e. g. between the south Pacific and north Atlantic. He finds the explanation primarily in the obstruction offered to the regular courses of the winds by the great continents to the east and west of the Atlantic; and, secondly, in the constant barometrical maxima over the continent in winter and in the neighborhood of the Arctic regions.—Chicago Herald.

Need of Protection.

Mrs. Phunnyman—That man gathers up the tickets rapidly; he's a lightning conductor.
Mr. Phunnyman—Is he? Do you suppose he is properly insulated?—Philadelphia Press.

A Cow Disturbs a Meeting.

A young divinity student from Harvard, who was passing a portion of his vacation in West Gouldsboro, occupied the pulpit of the quaint little chapel there on a Sabbath morning. Waxing eloquent with his theme he sought to embellish his discourse with numerous flights of poetic fancy and allegorical illustrations. Pausing a moment after one of these supreme mental efforts he continued, "And now, my friends, let us listen to the low, sweet prelude." At this juncture a cow beneath one of the windows launched forth into a series of such vigorous, discordant bellowings as would have made the trombone player of a German street band green with envy. The crimson flush of the young man's face rivalled the hue on the statue of the venerable John Harvard.—Lewiston Journal.

He Left Then.

Elderly Heiress (sadly)—No, Mr. Jones, my heart is dead to the tender passion. The only man I ever loved, or could ever love, was killed at the battle of—
Mr. Jones (disappointed and reaching for his hat)—Waterloo?—Chatter.

There are now living in Brooklyn and on Staten Island thirty-two descendants of old Gov. Dongan, the earl of Lincolnton. The oldest of these descendants is William Toombs, of Washington avenue, Brooklyn.

Proposed to Keep Cool.

He flattered into the drug store with a linen duster, beneath which appeared white trousers and lawn tennis shoes. He didn't have a sign of a collar on and he used his hat as a fan as he sunk into a chair. "Gimme fifty cents worth of muriatic acid, quick!" he said.
"What for?" asked the chemist.
"I'm going to drink it."
"Why, man alive, don't you know it will take the coat off your stomach?"
"That's what I want. I'm wrestling with the weather. I am, and I'm goin' to git the coat off that stomach so quick that it'll be 'keewallerin' an ice house."—Washington Post.

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

The Head of the Family Tries Sleeping in a Hammock.

"Humph!" suddenly ejaculated Mr. Bowser the other evening as he sat reading his paper.

"What is it?"

"Nothing, except that I've been a fool!" The next evening he came home an hour earlier than usual, and he had a large bundle under his arm. He didn't wait for me to ask what it contained, but unrolled it and said:

"I propose to sleep in this hammock after this."

"But where will you hang it?"

"Oh, I'll find a place. How stupid of me not to have thought of it before!"

After prospecting for a while he decided on the flat, graveled roof of the kitchen, which was easily reached from an upstairs window. He found a place for the hooks and stretched the hammock, and an hour before our usual bed time he was prepared to occupy it. He removed his coat, vest collar and shoes, kissed baby good night and went out of the window, while I sat down beside it to watch the course of events. Mr. Bowser had slung the hammock about three feet above the roof. He walked over to it, gave it a shake and fell into it. No, he didn't. It dodged him and he went down on his hands and knees and got up muttering:

"Oh, that's your game, is it? Well, you don't beat me again!"

It took him ten minutes to get stretched on his back in the folds of the hammock, and he had scarcely heaved the first sigh of satisfaction when he gave a kick and growled:

"Concern it, but the mosquitoes have found me out already! Take that!"

For the next ten minutes he was busy with the pests, and it was while he was thrashing his arms about and kicking his feet that the hook at the foot of his hammock pulled out, and Mr. Bowser came down with a crash on the roof. The gravel flew and he uttered a yell, and I appeared at the window to ask:

"Mr. Bowser, what has happened? Has the roof collapsed?"

"Collapsed nothing!" he growled, as he hunted for the hook.

"But what was that awful noise?"

"I didn't hear a sound. I got out of the hammock to lower it a bit. Go back to bed and stay there!"

When he thought I had gone he fixed the hook and got back into the hammock, but I could hear him growling under his breath about pitch, gravel, mosquitoes and idiots, and I knew he wasn't at peace with all mankind, for the next half hour I could hear him slapping at the insects and twisting about. Then I suddenly caught sight of three or four boys skulking up the alley. It was bright moonlight, and from the way they acted I knew they were "on" to Mr. Bowser. Some of them had probably seen him slinging the hammock before dark and suspected his design. They came opposite, stood in line and at a signal all let fly, and jumped behind the barn. Each one threw a potato, and while only one hit the hammock the others crashed against the house with a loud noise.

"Jewhittaker! but what on earth is that?" gasped Mr. Bowser as he sat up.

"Mr. Bowser, is everything all right?" I asked from the window.

"Everything all right! What's the matter with you? Why don't you go to bed?"

"I—I thought I heard another noise."

"Oh, you did? Well, I didn't. I was almost asleep when you yelled out."

I pretended to go away, and after a bit Mr. Bowser settled down on his back and everything was quiet. Then the boys came out again. There were four of them. They had a hat full of missiles, and each threw three or four before making a retreat. Mr. Bowser was hit in the head with a potato, and in the side with a tomato, and on the leg with a cucumber, and the noise of the other missiles against the house was like a cannonade.

"Here—when—police!" shouted Mr. Bowser, as he struggled up, but at that moment the head of the hammock gave way and he was poured out on the roof in a confused heap. He made two jumps for the window and got in, but not in time to catch me. He came into the bedroom with pitch on his hands and feet and gravel stones in his hair, and before I could say a word he began:

"Mrs. Bowser, I'll get even with you for this, if I have to live 100 years!"

"Why, what have I done?"

"Never you mind! Look at me! Aren't I a pretty sight!"

"Yes, but why did you try to sleep out there?"

"You ask why—you! Why—why?"

And he was so overcome that he danced around on one leg and couldn't find the soap and towel until I got up and placed them in his hands. It took him an hour to get the pitch off, and as he came to bed he said:

"The train leaves at 10:30 in the morning."

"What train?"

"For your mother's. My lawyer will open a correspondence with you there. I shall instruct him to deal liberally with you, and you can see our child two or three times a year."—Detroit Free Press.

An Easy Capture.



Boatswain—How'd yer ketch him, Bill?

Bill—Didn't ketch him. He walked right up to me an' asked me how I got my tail cut off.—Life.

Worth a Fortune.

McFingle—What a beautiful necklace Mrs. Croesus has on! How it glitters and how the people all cluster about her! The diamonds must have cost a nice little sum.
McFangle—Diamonds! Come off, man, those are not diamonds—they're ice!—Lawrence American.

Considerate.

The Visitor—But why become engaged if you never meant to marry him?
In the Hammock—Because he is so sensitive. You know it mortifies a man much more to be refused than to have an engagement broken.—Life.

A Reason.

"Why did you marry a man who is eighty years of age?"
"Because I couldn't find one equally rich who was ninety."—New York Sun.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

What is the difference to the buyer of boots and shoes whether we are selling now at less than cost of manufacture simply to unload, or because we want the cash or because we are unloading a wholesale stock or any other reason. The only question which the provident man can ask himself is, am I actually getting bargains such as will not be soon offered again? We assure you upon our word and by the goods and prices we offer that this is precisely the case.

It is a Fact That everything which goes into the make up of a shoe has been recently advanced so greatly that it will be utterly impossible for the manufacturers to make the next year's supply so cheap.

It is a Fact That higher cost of manufacture means greater cost to jobber, greater cost to the retailer and greater cost to the consumer.

It is a Fact That, notwithstanding these truths which no intelligent shoe dealer can deny, The Ferriss & Lapham shoe store has entered upon a big sacrifice sale.

It is a Fact That the prices made and the goods offered in this sale are such as will open the eyes of every shoe buyer who knows what he is doing.

It is a Fact That the intelligent people of Decatur and the surrounding towns have learned that when we advertise bargains we have them, and they are coming by scores and hundreds every day to improve this last opportunity to get shoes at less than cost of manufacture.

It is a Fact That we are not offering only a few baits, but are making the cut general all around the stock.

Sample of Cut Prices:

Ladies shoes at \$1 which you will pay \$1.75 for elsewhere. Ladies shoes at \$1.25 that cost \$2 elsewhere.

Ladies' Dongola Oxford patent trim, wood heel, our former price was \$2. We will sell it hereafter at \$1, and it is the best bargain ever offered in this line in Decatur.

Ladies' Russet Oxfords for \$1, our former price \$1.75 and \$1.25, and that was below what other dealers charged you for goods of like quality.

Men's \$2.50 Russet Oxford, at \$1.50. Here's a bargain and no mistake.

Men's \$3 Russet Bals at \$1.65—how's that for a cut.

Ladies' \$3 hand sewed shoes at \$2.25; better buy them, they are dirt cheap.

Men's Calf Shoes in Congress and lace, were very cheap at \$2.50. Will sell them now for \$2. How does this strike you?

Men's calf boots, all solid, we have sold them at \$2.50, and they were a bargain at that figure. We will close them out now at \$1.75. They can't be produced at the factory for the money.

A better grade of Men's Calf Boots, we have sold them regularly at \$3. You can buy them now at \$2.25. Buy a pair and put them away for future use.

All our men's calf shoes which have been sold at \$2.50, and \$3 and all finer grades will be offered at less money than they can be secured for at any place in this city or elsewhere.

Ladies' Black Wigwam slippers at 4 cents—have been selling regularly at \$1. The present selling price is away below the wholesale cost figure. In the language used on the race tracks,

Come Now.

We are going to turn this stock into money, and we can't again quote these prices we offer now. If you neglect this opportunity you won't get shoes so cheap again because we can't buy them so cheap again. Come this week and buy a supply of shoes for a year at the great

Ferriss & Lapham SHOE STORE,

148 EAST MAIN STREET.

